

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, February 14, 1861.

An Important Movement.

For many years the great cotton manufacturing cities of Europe have been dependent upon the United States for their supply of cotton. The Southern States of our republic either from some favorable peculiarity of soil and climate, or from their system of labor, or both, have in a great degree enjoyed a monopoly of the market of the world for the sale of their great staple.

With the invention of Whitney's Cotton Gin commenced a new era in the manufacture and use of cotton goods—and from that time to the present, the manufacture and use have gone steadily but rapidly forward. Late advices from Great Britain bring us intelligence of some important movements in relation to the cotton trade. The present state of affairs in this country, about which so many of our own people are seemingly indifferent, alarms the people of Europe who have been accustomed to trade with and buy of, and have become, in some degree, dependent upon us for the raw material wherewith to supply their manufacturers.

Hence we now find them casting about to devise means of supplying themselves elsewhere with cotton. They are impelled to this movement by more than a single motive. The natural desire to be independent of us has led to several attempts to introduce the cultivation of cotton into different parts of the British Empire, but never with any great success. In addition to this motive, at the present time, is the apprehension that the supply from the United States is about to be cut off, or at least become for some years extremely precarious and uncertain. Hence we find not only the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, but her statesmen, and even the Government itself engaging in the scheme of supplying themselves with this staple from new sources.

Bounties and privileges are offered by the Government in aid of the undertaking, and the attention of the nation is turned to the promotion of this important object with an earnestness and intensity in proportion to its importance and urgency, and with a spirit that will go far towards insuring success. Obstacles that would defeat the efforts of a single individual or of a company or corporation, melt away before the steady, determined and united movement of a powerful and enterprising nation.

There are many localities in the world outside of the United States that would seem to be well adapted by nature to the culture of cotton. Some of the States of Mexico, of Central and South America, many of the islands of the Pacific, India, China, Australia, and some portions of the interior of Africa are known to offer many advantages, both of soil and climate, for the production of cotton, and in some of them its cultivation has already made considerable progress.

The attention of the English Government is called to the matter by the necessity of affording employment and subsistence to thousands of its subjects, and when united with the efforts of private enterprise, and in aid of it, its efforts can hardly fail of success. We believe the next dozen or fifteen years will witness important results from this movement, largely affecting the prospects of our people as well as those of other countries, and perhaps silently but effectually settling and disposing of some of the most difficult and dangerous political questions that have for many years agitated our country.

COMMERCE WITH HAITI. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the commerce between the United States and the negro republic of Hayti, stood the eighth in importance, as compared with other nations of the world.

The Boston Journal states the present value of the imports from this country at about \$2,250,000, the duty on them amounting to 40 per cent. on the entire revenue of the Haytian government. The chief of these imports are port and flour, which amount to about fifty per cent. of the whole. The whole commerce of the island employs annually between 500 and 600 vessels, giving a total of about 70,000 tons, of which the United States commerce employs about 250 ships, and an aggregate of 37,000 tons. Under the government of President Gérard, the commerce of Hayti should be brought by the pressure of their position to yield this favored right, does any one believe that the States they represent would ratify their action? How, then, can a favorable solution of the difficulties which environ us be rationally anticipated through the action of a body, the first step of whose progress is not by an obstacle which, in the very nature of things, is insurmountable?

THE NAME OF THE STATE. Another correspondent of the Bath Times rejects the theory previously advanced in its columns that our State name was derived from a French province, and should be spelled according to the original orthography thereof. He traces the origin of the name to "a more ancient date, and to a source more American if more homely, and in his judgment no less honorable in its historical reminiscences." He finds the origin of the name in the word Monhegan, described by Captain John Smith, as "a round high isle and close by Mo-na-nis," which was discovered and occupied as early as 1580, a half century earlier than the date of the arrival of Ferdinand Gorges. "Monhegan," he says, "is conceded to be a corruption of the aboriginal word 'Men-ah-nis,' or, the 'e' sounded as in the French, like a, and the 'ah' coalescing into one sound, we have Ma-a-ni, as near as an English tongue can turn out the sound, for the principal island home of the English race on our shores, and 'Men-ah-nis,' (or as Smith heard the Indians call it,) 'Mo-na-nis' the aboriginal name of the lesser island by its side, meaning in the native tongue, a little island—the sound expressed by the sis or si, indicating what is small or little."

He concludes therefore that the true origin of the name of the State is to be found among the relics of a race now passed away, who were the predecessors of the white man in America—making it a domestic and not a foreign name.

COLD WEATHER. Friday last was the coldest day of the season—indeed, the coldest for many years. In some places in this city the thermometer is reported to have ranged at day-break, low as 35 degrees below zero, and at no time during the day did it rise to within ten degrees of zero. The day previous was stormy and blustering, alternated with snow and rain, but night set in with a fierce cold wind from the north-west, the mercury falling rapidly, and giving indications of a severe spell of weather, which was amply realized before morning.

The storm of Thursday seriously impeded the operations of the railroad trains. No communication was had with Skowhegan and Bangor for two days—the mails due here on Friday at 11 A. M. not reaching the city until Saturday evening.

The storm raged even more violently at the south and west than in Maine. In Baltimore the gale raged with destructive fury.

In New York signs, awnings and chimneys were blown down, trees broken, &c. Accounts from Western New York state that a terrific gale prevailed there with a heavy snow-storm, the thermometer ranging from one to sixteen below zero.

At Taranto, there was the severest snow-storm ever known. Trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad being entirely stopped.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT. Dispatches from Springfield, Ill., state that Mr. Lincoln, family and suite, was to leave home on the 11th inst., for Washington. The Presidential party will consist of fifteen persons, exclusive of reporters for the press. He will take Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in his way, at which places demonstrations of welcome and respect will be made. He is expected to reach Washington on Wednesday the 21st inst.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. SEWARD. Hon. Ira Harris, was elected on the 5th inst., to succeed Mr. Seward in the Senate of the United States from the fourth of March next. The principal Republican competitors of Mr. Harris were Wm. M. Evarts and Horace Greeley. He was nominated in the tenth ballot.

MR. WM. J. MALBY. Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, died in Madrid, Spain, on the 31st of December last. Mr. Malby, for five or six years past, has been sojourning in Europe, perfecting his education by study and travel.

THE REV. S. H. WORCESTER. of Gardner, will preach at Concord Hall, in this city, on Sunday next, Feb. 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

We understand that a Fancy Dress Ball will be held on Wednesday evening of this week, at Winthrop Hall. Chandler's incomparable Cöctillion Band will furnish the music for the occasion.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER.

Peace Commissioners.

The Legislature on Thursday last, adopted resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, appointing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State as members of the Board of Peace Commissioners now in session in Washington. The same course has been adopted by the States of Vermont, Wisconsin, and Iowa. We believe all the non-seceding States, with the exception of California and Oregon, which have not yet had time to take action on the subject, are now represented in the Board.

We confess to very little faith in any measure of pacification or settlement which may be inaugurated in such a body. In the first place it is a convention unrecognised by the laws or the constitution, and its decisions will have no more binding legal effect upon the several States, than those of any other voluntary assemblage of citizens. It is true that the circumstances under which they have assembled, are of the gravest and most momentous character. The failure of the general government to meet the crisis of division which has been precipitated upon it with the requisite firmness and energy of action, and the apparent fruitlessness of every effort for conciliation and adjustment by Congress, have invested this extra-constitutional body with an imagined power for good, which, we fear, will hardly be justified by the result of its deliberations.

Whatever it may do—even to the realization of that almost impossible contingency, a unanimous agreement upon measures of pacification—in which Massachusetts shall fraternise with Virginia, and Henry A. Wise and John A. Andrew embrace each other in living concord—whatever its action may be, it will have to pass the ordeal of approval by the people of the several States there represented. Is any one acquainted with the existing bitterness of sectional and party divisions, sanguine enough to believe that such a consummation is within the limits of possibility?

But leaving this all out of view, there is one matter in relation to the subject which seems to us not received the consideration which it deserves. Bounties and privileges are offered by the Government in aid of the undertaking, and the attention of the nation is turned to the promotion of this important object with an earnestness and intensity in proportion to its importance and urgency, and with a spirit that will go far towards insuring success. Obstacles that would defeat the efforts of a single individual or of a company or corporation, melt away before the steady, determined and united movement of a powerful and enterprising nation.

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The examination of the building having been satisfactorily accomplished, the delegations from the several counties were assigned quarters at the several hotels in the city, and it was suggested by one of the committee of arrangements that the time previous to the hour for dinner could be profitably occupied in promenading the streets, (the thermometer 10 to 15 degrees below zero,) and in visiting the curiosities of the city. Only two weeks before the same audience had assembled to hear him, after waiting with unexampled patience for more than two hours, were compelled to go home greatly disappointed. Some had come fifty miles from the country to hear him. It was the third time that he had disappointed the Philadelphians, and of course they were correspondingly indignant. Threats like these were common: "I would stay away if I thought everybody else would, and let him lecture to the bare walls once, to punish him for his carelessness!" But, as they could get no assurance that everybody would stay away, they, with that "everybody," concluded to go. They could not even muster up the courage to tell him the Hall was greeted with hearty applause.

He made a very handsome apology, at least the audience accepted it as such, as it was very flattering to them. He said that nearly all of his mistakes were in connection with this city. He had the reputation of being pretty punctual, elsewhere.

For the exceptions of failing here, he did not see any reason, unless a good Providence saw

that nowhere else would they be received with so much kindness, patience and charity.

Mr. Beecher's subject was EXTRAVAGANCE. The term was one of proportion, and must be governed by the rule of moderation—the fitness of things.

Men stand at the center of their affairs, and everything must be in due proportion, a perfect circle, around them. Nothing is extravagant in and of itself.

A nose one-sixteenth of an inch long would be extravagantly small on an ordinary man's face, but in a miniature might be in proportion to the other features; so a nose three feet long would be extravagant, except in a large statue where the other lineaments were proportionate.

What the apple blossoms come forth, till stalk and stem present a regiment of blossoms, not one millionth part of which form fruit; and yet you would not dream of accusing Nature of extravagance!

God prefers doing things on that pattern, rather than giving merely an exact and definite supply. In its place, profusion is beautiful. Men who begin with nothing cannot succeed without economy, and it is a virtue to practice it.

Wheat bread was unknown in colonial times. During the Revolution, tea and coffee were not used, now the poorest day laborer can have coffee and tea, and sugar to sweeten them. The best cooking now is not at the hotels; we lose our best cooks—they get married! The bee, humming around the linden tree, collects the same delicious sweets for the laborer as for the millionaire. Men live first by the body, next by the mind. As nations become civilized, at first the measure between a poor man and starvation is a potato;—if that fails he is lost; add grain to the products, and he has more safeguard; if the grain fails he can fall back upon the potato; next add herbs, and his sureties for maintenance are correspondingly increased—if the herbs fail, he has the grain, if the grain fails, the potato, if that fails, then he is off again! But all are not likely to fail; man has risen to a higher grade, and he will have cellar deep enough to store for times of scarcity.

What are man's real wants? One man wants everything for his mouth; another wants everything for horse and hound, and nothing for his book-case; another fills his house with costly furniture, softs that slide you off to the floor, rocking-chairs which truculently glide from under you whenever you attempt to sit in them—in fact everything is for show. One man's wants are to roan; when he is in Dresden his wan is to be in Vienna, and when there his wan is to be in Rome; another person hardly gets out of his own door—they are all extravagant. It is a great thing to have the appetites in the top of the head. Some men love the wine that is never corked—the wine of old books! One prides himself on his solid mahogany tables; his mahogany bedsteads must be solid clear through; he has a contempt for everything light. One good housewife visits her neighbor, and comes home and says, "How extravagant that woman is; if I spent as much for our table it would ruin us!" While her friend, having seen her stores of linen exclaims, "What can she want of so much costly linen? how extravagant!" One spares in the kitchen, and spends in the parlor. We know not every person is for the tax on the day of the inauguration, but will be stationed where they can immediately assemble.

Gen. Scott has ordered all the forces of the District to be ready for duty on the 12th, the day previous to the counting of the Electoral votes.

TROOPS IN WASHINGTON. The Times Washington despatch says that the War Department has despatches from Major Anderson, of the 10th Mass., to General Scott, to proceed immediately on Mr. Hayes's return and think that desperate attempts will be made to take the Fort, but is fully prepared. He writes in good spirits.

Letters from Charleston say that the impression is general among military men that the Fort cannot be taken by the South Carolinians. Whether they succeed or not, there will be a great sacrifice of life.

The Government has made necessary arrangements to reinforce Anderson as soon as possible after an attack.

THE GEORGIA ARMS NOT SURRENDERED. The Times Washington despatch says that the arms claimed by Georgia have not been given up. It appears they were sold by the State to Hartford to the State of Georgia.

Crawford & Co., of the steamer Monticello, and others, say the order for their release was received from Washington.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS. We continue our usual summary of events growing out of the disunion difficulties. It is made up from Washington, New York and Southern papers and from the latest telegraph despatches:

The measures taken for the protection of the Federal Capital are now considered sufficient to insure its safety. Three companies of flying artillery have within the last few days, been added to the number of troops now here.

The invitation to visit Portland on Friday was accepted.

The Messenger was directed to invite Rev. Mr. Ganster, pastor of the Catholic Church in this city, to officiate as Chaplain to the House with other clergymen.

A bill authorizing the city of Bath to lend further aid to the Androscoggin Railroad was passed to be enacted.

On Thursday, 7th inst., in the Senate, the bill relating to the taxing bank stock, &c., owned by the State, was referred in concurrence to a Joint Special Committee.

He is extravagant who squanders for lust or passion; he panders to all the hells of society, and they are more than Dante saw in his vision, over the door of every one of which is written, "Beast!" Who believes in a decent glutton, or a pious drunkard? What is the expediency of a dead and dumb man having a grand piano; or a blind hermit having a splendid library of classic authors? I know that precious stones are more wretched than flowers, therefore scripture calls them living jewels, for there really seems to be a spirit in a diamond or an opal. I do not blame him who has the means, and can enjoy a diamond for possessing it, but when foods buy them because they are correspondingly increased—if the herbs fail, he has the grain, if the grain fails, the potato, if that fails, then he is off again! But all are not likely to fail; man has risen to a higher grade, and he will have cellar deep enough to store for times of scarcity.

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LATEST FROM FORT SUMTER. The steamer Marion arrived at the York Wednesday from Charleston, which passed off Sunday, having on board two wives of soldiers at Fort Sumter and seventeen children. From these passengers the New York Commercial derived the following information relative to the state of affairs at Fort Sumter:

"They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter as in excellent health, not a single soldier being on the sick list. The strongest Union feeling pervades the company, and they look forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel the assault. There are seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers, all of whom are busy in mounting the heavy columbiads on the ramparts and in the fortress yards. The majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about half of them being Irish, and a large number Germans. The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meat and provisions of all kinds from Charleston, although only enough is brought in for each day's use. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long siege.

No reinforcements had been received when the Marion left, and from Capt. Adkins statement it would appear that great difficulties would be met in entering the harbor at Charleston with reinforcements or supplies.

SENATE. A speech Douglas and Ward, and low and has the significant Florida in the face of the Union, a true and be-armed and the golden opportunity lost, and we must have allowed to be

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THE MAINE

Congressional Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. Mr. Trumbull reported a resolution for counting the votes for President and Vice President.

The President's Message was then taken up.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn., made a speech supporting his former position against secession, and defending himself from attacks made in consequence. He said he had struck treason a blow, and the men engaged in it being traitors felt the same.

The scene in the Senate yesterday was farewell.

The speech of Messrs. Slidell and Bonapartian was delivered.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., made a speech supporting his former position against secession, and defending himself from attacks made in consequence.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn., protested agains his State being dragged into the weight of the rebellion, selfless leaders of the cotton States.

Mr. Kellogg said his opinion was, "no matter what abandonment of party or platform might take place, so long as there was no abandonment of honor or conscience."

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

SENATE. The Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill reported that they were unable to agree.

The Indian appropriation bill was discussed, and the Naval appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Curtis, from the Military Committee, reported a bill appropriating \$1150 to pay musicians and soldiers for loss of instruments and clothing in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. Johnson objected to its consideration.

John Cochran offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any, and what, information has been received by the Department relative to the recent alleged seizure of New York vessels at Savannah, and if seized, by whom, and by what authority.

Mr. Pryor suggested that inquiry also be made concerning any property belonging to Georgia being arrested or seized by the State or City authorities of New York.

The resolution was thus amended.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

SENATE. The naval appropriation bill was taken up; several appropriations for the Pensacola Navy yard were taken out.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment to build seven ships of war.

Mr. Hunter opposed the amendment. Carried, yeas 30, nays 16.

A debate ensued on the question of encurring in the amendment to build seven ships of war.

Mr. Mason opposed it, as a measure for securing the seceding States.

Mr. Johnson carried the measure, as coming from Democratic precedent, and evidently necessary to the present time. If the time ever comes when it is necessary to execute the laws he will quite ready to do it; but this is intended as a measure of peace, and nobody dreamed of making the appropriation for the purpose of war.

Mr. Mason said he would never vote a dollar for a purpose, until it was determined whether the first administration intended to coerce the seceding States.

The President's message was then taken up.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, resumed his speech. He contended that a reign of terror existed in the seceded states. He did not believe that Tennessee was going to be leased to the car of South Carolina, and thought that even if the Tennessee Convention had voted for secession, he would never yield the right to divide the country, and probably break up the government; he would tell gentlemen that treason must come to an end—peacefully he hoped, but never by the submission of the honor of the government.

House. Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered a preamble and resolution acknowledging the formation of a Southern Confederacy and its independent. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for the facts relative to the seizure of the public property in Louisiana, and what steps had been taken or were contemplated to recover the possession thereof.

Mr. Kunkel offered a resolution recommending the adoption of Feb. 22 of February for a national holiday. Adopted.

The fallowing resolution introduced by Mr. Spencer of Ohio, as a substitute for one previously offered by Mr. Palmer of New York, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or governments of non-slaveholding States have Constitutional right to legislate up or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union.

House. Mr. Colfax of Indiana called up the bill to suspend the mail service in the seceding States. After some debate, it was passed—121 against 10.

Reconsideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed.

Mr. Humphrey of New York said he could not negotiate with traitors, nor could the government compound with treason, but to the loyal States he would say there was no rational demand which he would deny that was consistent with honor and prudence.

Mr. Harris of Virginia said he was for the Union, even now bleeding and shattered as it is. The Republicans, by coming forward like men and rendering justice to the South, can prevent a further rupture until the border States, by a firm and conciliatory course, can adjust with them all pending difficulties.

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee advocated the Crittenden Bill, and referred to the Republicans as not attempting to attack a coercive policy. The moment such a step was taken would commence and the South would make common cause. Trust to the Union men, and give them such assurances that they go back to the people and satisfy them that their rights will not be invaded, and that their rights in the Union will be maintained, or he would pledge him self as far as he could that the forts, arsenals, ships, navy yards, mints and balloon would be restored.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE. The President's message was then taken up, and Mr. Wigfall of Texas referred to Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. He concluded his speech by saying that a vessel would be fired into if it should carry the flag of truce-flags into the port where it had been sent from the state from which it came.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then taken up.

House. Mr. Davis of Maryland addressed the House. He said the people had been demoralized by the early and premature excesses of the struggle for party power on the slaves question, and concludes as follows:

"With opportunity at least equal to our dangers—with the whole tropical world open to our influence—and the most populous of tropical countries under our sceptre—it will be national if we do not strain every nerve to emanate from the tropical servitude to a community of slaves."

The London Times says, "the real difficulty of the matter consists in this—that America has got fair possession of the market, and supplies us with cotton so excellent in quality and so nearly sufficient in quantity, that only a narrow margin left for fresh competitors." But the American supply is still most extremely precarious, and that the right in the Union will be maintained, inviolate, as he would pledge him self as far as he could that the forts, arsenals, ships, navy yards, mints and balloon would be restored.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

Poetry.

WHEN IS THE TIME TO DIE?

I asked the girl and happy child,
With her hair well piled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh ran free and wild,
Among the vine-wreathed towers;
I crept up to her, and she cried,
"When is the time to die?"
Not yet; not yet!" the child replied,
And swiftly bound her.

I took a manhood look at three
The boy was bold, the girl was fair,
Grief's trace over her cheeks I knew,
Little pearls they glistened there;
A hand she held, a hand I knew,
I heard her spirit sigh.
"Not now," she cried, "no, no, not now!"
"You are too young," I said.

I asked a mother, as she passed
Her first sons in her arms,
As gently on her tender breast
She lay her infant baby down;
In quietude tons her accents came,
Her eyes were dim with tears;
"My son," she said, "will claim
For many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime,
Of prud' and fearless sire:
"Has he not run past by time,
His daring, his boldness, his pride,
An angry bosom he repulses,
And daunts him with his eyes;
"That son of mine," he cried,
"For only age should die."

I questioned age; for him the tomb
Had long been all prepared;
But still, who could tell when blood,
This manly heart would spurt?
Once more his nature's dying fire
Flashed through his veins, and he died,
"I die," only this he said.
Then gasped, and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian—"Answer thou,
When is the hour of death?"
A hand he held, his wife he held,
And peaceful was his breath;
And sweetly over his features stole
A smile of peace, and he died,
He spoke the language of his soul—
"My Master's time is mine!"

Our Story-Teller.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

In the far-off Golden Age, which historians allude to and poets describe—in the beautiful valley of a small river which empties into the Caspian Sea, where roses bloomed in a perpetual springtime, where all sweet flowers filled the air with fragrance, and all melodious birds with song—was gathered one of those happy great families into which the world is divided. In the days before the deluge, before there were cities, kingdoms, wars, and splendors, and vices, and cruelties of more advanced civilization.

The vale of roses glowed like a new paradise. The mountains, whose glittering peaks were like a jeweled crown, surrounded the valley, and sheltered it from the cold blasts of the Siberian winds. Silver cascades down the steep, rugged mountain sides, leaping over rocks and large boulders. The emerald green sword that slanted down to the river was bespangled with a thousand gay and odorous flowers; red strawberries gleamed through the grass; the clumps of strawberry were filled with delicious berries; and grape-vines loaded the trees with purple clusters. The choice fruit grew spontaneously, and the upward terraces were covered with wheat and barley, and stately vineyards of the food of man.

In this delightful setting some were scattered groups of rustic cottages—small, simple, rude in structure, but so embowered with foliage and surrounded with spreading trees, and so in harmony with the landscape, that each cluster was a new picture of delight. Herds of cattle were lowing in the meadows, horses neighed in the rich pastures, and flocks of sheep grazed and ate the tender blades of grass. There were attended by the shepherds and shepherdesses, dressed in simple but graceful robes, and crowned with flowers. With the lowing and bleating of herds, the softened roar of the distant cascades, the murmur of the summer breeze, the hum of bees, were mingled the melodies of rude shepherd's pipes, and choruses of happy children at play. The old patriarchal scenes of the golden age, of the patriarchs, were seen in the shade of spreading trees, talking together of the days of their youth, or relating the traditions of their own early days, to the young people who gathered around them full of affection and reverence.

In this happy village of the almost forgotten past, the wisest governed by his counsels, and the most beautiful was queen. When all were lovely as possible, health could not fail; when all were the most beautiful as her grandfather, Olin, was esteemed most sage. The mother of Tamar, in her youth, had held the place now filled by her daughter, was esteemed for her virtue and wisdom, much as she had ever been admired for her loveliness. The beautiful Tamar was beloved by all, old and young. As she wandered along the romantic paths of the river, with its embankments of silvery clouds, seemed her beauty; the trees and shrubs nodded their homage; the flowers sent up their incense of perfume; the birds warbled their melodies for her delight; the very flocks stopped grazing to look at her; the horses neighed at her as she drew near them; sweet-scented gazelles approached her without fear. In this memory of nature she walked—it quenched in lustrous white, and crowned with robes of

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